

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH TROOPS TO MAINTAIN THE WORLD'S PEACE

Army of the Rhine Consists of 264,000 Men—Over 120,000 in France—10,000 to Aid in Adjusting Trouble Between Italy and Jugo-Slavs.

A despatch from London says:—The approximate distribution of the 650,000 troops which Great Britain proposes to keep under arms until the world is again at peace was explained by War Secretary Churchill in the House of Commons recently.

The distribution of troops, the Secretary said, would be as follows: In Great Britain, 176,000; in France, 120,000; army on the Rhine, 264,000. In Italy and adjacent regions, Mr. Churchill added, there would be 10,000 men, in order to adjust the lamentable differences which had arisen between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, saying:—

"We are keeping small forces of British troops there in many localities where the troops of no other nation would be welcome. I've been asked to do this in conjunction with our allies, because it has been found that these troops could prevent troubles between the local populations merely by their presence during the period we are trying to settle things."

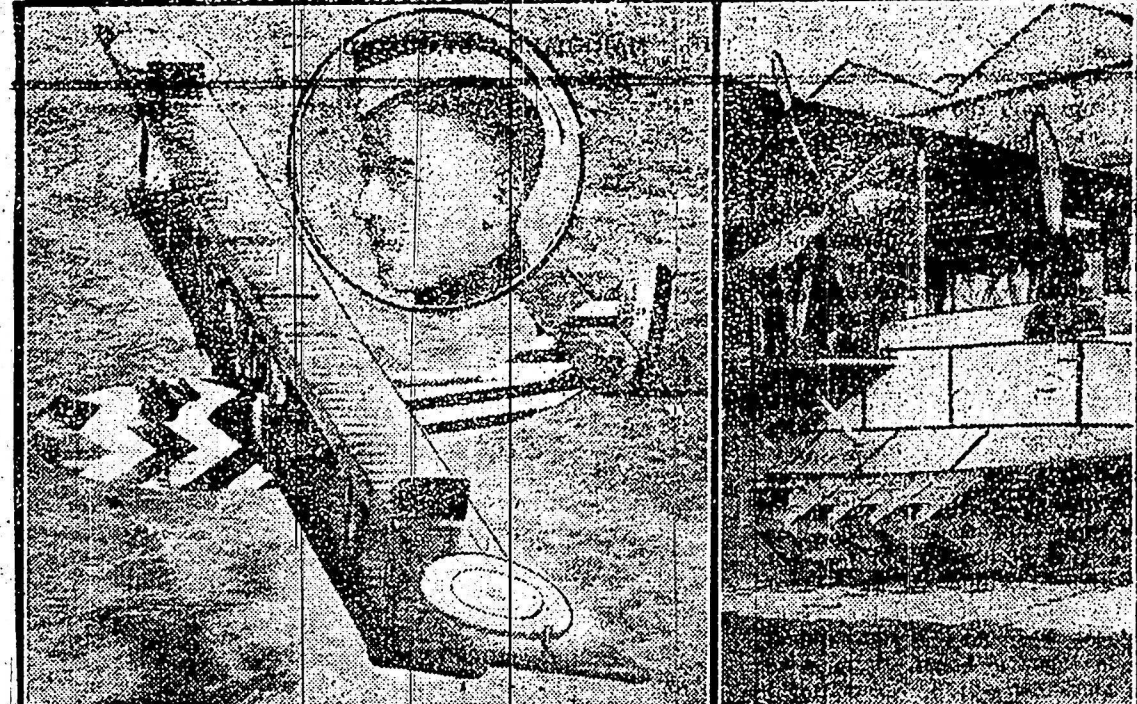
This was, of course, continued the Secretary, done at the request and by the desire of both parties, who felt that otherwise there might be a grave political situation, and there were no troops available engaged on a more important and urgent task.

In the Middle East and the Caucasus there were 75,000 men, and he hoped that they might be substantially reduced in the near future. These troops had been sent to expel Turks and Germans, and were there now merely to keep the people from flying at each other's throats until decisions had been reached at the Peace Conference.

In Mesopotamia, Great Britain had 30,000 men. "After emphasizing the smallness of the number of troops actually in Russia," Mr. Churchill said that if Russia did not exist the bill would still be necessary. In North Russia and Siberia there were some 20,000 men out of a total of 859,000. British troops comprising the contemplated army of occupation in the various areas during this trying period. From these 859,000 men it would be necessary to deduct 208,000 who were not combatants in any sense.

"To secure peace and tranquility throughout the immense regions that have fallen into our hands during the war and to secure fulfilment of the peace treaty and to enable us, in conjunction with our allies, to influence a settlement in Europe," said Mr. Churchill, "the total forces we propose to keep at our disposal are thus approximately 850,000 men."

Referring to a speech by a Deputy War Secretary attributed to the situation in Egypt to the military government of the country, Mr. Churchill remarked that, whatever might be said, British soldiers and British generals were more in demand in every country of the world as law-givers and pacifiers than the soldiers of any other country. As a matter of fact, British rule under which Egypt had prospered so enormously, he asserted, never had been military; but civilizational steps had to be taken, but the country had been administered through civilian authorities.



The above photographs show the F2A flying boat, the latest thing in British seaplanes. A crew of five is carried, two pilots, an observer, an engineer and a wireless operator. The photograph on the left shows the "bird" while in the air, with a complete wing spread of 98 feet. On the right is a photograph of the hydro-plane at rest. Inset is a picture of Lieut. M. A. Gardner, R.A.F., who has just returned to Toronto, after seeing service with the North Sea Patrol.

ALLIES HOLD THE MURMAN RAILWAY

Prospects of Holding Out For Six Weeks Now Improved.

A despatch from London says:—News has reached London that a detachment of Admiral Kolchik's Siberian forces has succeeded in getting in touch with a detachment of allied forces in the region of Archangel. The position of the latter is anxious, but the allied troops command, the Murman Railway and, consequently, the western ports on the White Sea and it is believed there should be no difficulty in getting reinforcements there by the middle of May. The recent reports to the Bolsheviks are held to have improved the allied prospect of holding out.

Exploring Party Drifted 3 Months in Arctic Circle

A despatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, says:—Storker Storkerson, Arctic explorer, probably will arrive this week at Fort Yukon, Alaska, on his way to the outside from Heiseck Island and the Arctic Ocean, according to word brought here by Captain Alex. Allen, Arctic trader and navigator.

Storkerson and four men recently landed on the northern Arctic coast after drifting nine months on an ice-ber. They set out with the hope that the ice-pack would carry them west to the low Siberian Islands. Instead, it carried them about in a circle and landed them 73 miles from their starting point. Storkerson was a member of Stefansson's party and took command of the expedition when illness forced Stefansson to leave the north.

NATIVE LEADERS IN EGYPT APPEAL TO THEIR FOLLOWERS.

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, says:—The native leaders appealed on March 27 to Egyptians to abstain from strikes and to place no obstacles in the way of those lawfully serving their country. They also appealed to the notables of the country to do all in their power to prevent anything that may lead to injury to the country. This appeal was distributed broadcast by airplanes.

TREATY READY FOR SIGNATURE BY WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK

A despatch from Paris says:—The opinion was expressed on Friday by a responsible British authority that the peace treaty would be ready for signing by Wednesday next.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes that he is able to state on the highest authority that by next Sunday a complete agreement will have been reached by the Council of Four.

Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Britain's hammer blows have never weakened, nor faltered.—Gen. Pershing.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS FOUND SOLUTION OF GREATEST OF ALL PROBLEMS

Joint Industrial Conference of Employers and Workmen Had Settled the Question of Unrest.

A despatch from London says:—An optimistic view of the work of the industrial conference, comprising representatives of the employers and the trade unions of the United Kingdom, was expressed at a joint meeting of that body held on Friday to discuss a report made by the Committee of Ten that had been appointed to make recommendations as to an adjustment of the outstanding difficulties.

Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, in speaking of the result of the deliberations, said:—

"We got along well; we do not anticipate any disagreement." While Sir Allan Macgregor Smith, chairman of the managing committee of the Engineering Employers' Federation, said the employers were prepared to honor the report immediately the trade unions accepted.

The secret recommendations of the following immediate reforms:—

At 48-hour week with a scale of minimum wages to be applied universally.

Trade Boards for organized trades.

The wages and hours recognized

afternoon to a large Bolshevik anti-party, says an Archangel despatch.

The enemy charged the allied block-houses, and the piles of Bolshevik dead lying near them next morning indicated the severity of the enemy's losses.

In addition the allied troops captured nearly 400 prisoners, including a Bolshevik battalion commander and his adjutant.

In the Bolshevik Ozerki sector American patrols continue to harass the enemy. The allied guns are still delivered a crushing defeat Friday heavily shelling the town.

BOLSHEVIKI MEET CRUSHING DEFEAT

Allies Win Victory on Archangel Front—Enemy Dead Piled in Heaps.

London, April 6.—The allied forces, principally British and Russian, operating in the Sredn Mekhronga sector, delivered a crushing defeat Friday heavily shelling the town.

BRITISH RELIEF FORCES TO BE SENT AT ONCE TO NORTHERN RUSSIA

Have Embarked on Especially Constructed Ice-Breaking Transports on Journey to Archangel Front.

London, April 6.—Arrangements for the despatch of a British relief force to Northern Russia are being pushed forward. The earliest advance guard will be in a favorable position to proceed at the first opportunity to Archangel. The main force proceeds in two sections, the first at the beginning of May and the second a fortnight later. It is intended that the main force shall consist mostly of volunteers, not only to troops of the armies of occupation and men preparing to go to overseas garrisons, but to discharged

Important developments on the Murman front may be expected in a few days owing to a threatened defection of Finnish troops, according to the Mail. It is said that it was to meet this danger that American detachments were sent on two American cruisers, which will reach Murmansk early next week. Other allied reinforcements are being prepared.

President Wilson is reported to have ordered the sailors of the two cruisers to land with the troops, if necessary. British relief forces, having gone on board of two especially constructed ice-breaking transports, with which they expect to get through the ice two weeks earlier than they could on any other type of vessel.

HUNS GIVEN 30 YEARS TO PAY

Twenty-Five Billion the First Payment, of Which Belgium is to Receive Five Billion.

Paris, April 6.—The Council of Four on Saturday reached an agreement on the principles of the indemnities and reparations to be paid by Germany, and examination of the details will begin immediately, the newspapers say. It is not believed, there will be any disagreement as to details, and it is indicated that the text of the financial terms will be finished during the week.

The Echo de Paris says that the promises were effected on all debatable points regarding the sum to be paid at once by Germany and the payments in the future. Against the opposition of the French Government it was agreed, the paper says, to contribute the future payments over a term of 30 years. The payments for the next few years were fixed.

The Journal says there are indications that the rights of France and Belgium to prior consideration of the payments by Germany have been recognized. The first German payment, it says, will be 25,000,000,000 francs, of which five billion will go to pay for raw materials to ensure the resumption of German economic life. The rest of the indemnity, the paper says, will run over a period of 30 years.

Plans for the continued occupation of the left bank of the Rhine have been abandoned, and the allies will depend upon an economic blockade as the means of pressure on Germany. The final agreement on the Rhine and Saar Valley questions will be reached before the end of the week, it is added.

SMUTS TO DEAL WITH HUNGARY

Indicating That Talking, Not Fighting, is Required in Enemy Country.

A despatch from Paris says:—The departure of General Jan Smuts, member of the British League of Nations Commission for Budapest, instead of General Mangin, of the French army, who was first suggested as the allied representative to investigate certain problems in Hungary arising from the armistice, is regarded as an indication that talking, rather than fighting, will take place in Hungary, where the situation is believed by the allied officials to have improved greatly.

The Roumanian victory over the Bolsheviks on the Bessarabia front, and the fact that Odessa is being held by the allies, lessen the chances of a Russian Bolshevik union with the remnants of Hungary, who are expecting a profound inclination for good relations with the Entente.

The Roumanian army, in cooperation with the French forces at Budapest, have received orders to occupy the new line of demarcation fixed by the Paris conference, according to an announcement issued by the Roumanian Press Bureau. The allied armies have been received enthusiastically by the various populations who are living in constant fear of a Bolshevik invasion.

AUSTRALIA WILL DEPART AT ONCE

TEN BOLSHEVIK LEADERS SENT TO THE FRONT.

A despatch from Brisbane, Australia, says:—The military authorities here have initiated prosecutions with a view to deporting ten Bolshevik leaders. The returned soldiers accordingly decided to discontinue anti-Russian demonstrations pending the Government's early replies to resolutions previously mentioned.

5,000 AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TO MARCH THROUGH LONDON

A despatch from London says:—On Anzac Day, April 25, there will be a triumphal march of Australian troops through London. The detachment, to the number of 5,000, will march from the west end of the city, passing the Mansion House, which Lord Mayor will take the salute.

MANY ABLE TO BE RECALLED TO THE FRONT

A despatch from London says:—The situation in the front has been so improved that an order had been given by General Bell to recall to the front many of the men who are in operation in Egypt, and the command order was issued.

THE BUSINESS OF THE WORLD

American have a right to be proud of their creation, the dollar, which they turn to their own use, and which they turn to the use of the world. Here is an account of the dollar's journey, which shows that the dollar is a very important thing. It is the lifeblood of the world's commerce, and it is the key to the world's prosperity. The dollar is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world. It is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world.

BRITAIN TO PRESS FOR OVERSEA TRADE

Will Spend \$5,000,000 Annually With Propaganda Around the Globe.

A despatch from London says:—The new Department of Oversea Trade is ready with a plan for the re-establishment of commercial contacts with the world. It is proposed to spend at least 25,000,000 annually on the re-establishment of these contacts, and nearly 12,000,000 on the re-establishment of these contacts.

The new department is to be headed by a director, who will be in charge of the re-establishment of these contacts. The department is to be a part of the Ministry of Commerce, and it is to be a part of the Ministry of Commerce.

THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR

Cash are occasionally... The value of the dollar is a very important thing. It is the lifeblood of the world's commerce, and it is the key to the world's prosperity. The dollar is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world. It is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world.

THE SECRET OF THE DOLLAR

Remember, says the... The secret of the dollar is a very important thing. It is the lifeblood of the world's commerce, and it is the key to the world's prosperity. The dollar is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world. It is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world.

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WILHELM'S JOKE

Typical of Ex-Kaiser's "Humor" of His Courtiers' Severity.

Writing in the German review... Wilhelm's joke is a very important thing. It is the lifeblood of the world's commerce, and it is the key to the world's prosperity. The dollar is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world. It is the most powerful force in the world, and it is the most important thing in the world.

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Markets of the World

Wheat—No. 1 Hard, 1.10; No. 2 Hard, 1.05; No. 3 Hard, 1.00; No. 4 Hard, 0.95; No. 5 Hard, 0.90; No. 6 Hard, 0.85; No. 7 Hard, 0.80; No. 8 Hard, 0.75; No. 9 Hard, 0.70; No. 10 Hard, 0.65; No. 11 Hard, 0.60; No. 12 Hard, 0.55; No. 13 Hard, 0.50; No. 14 Hard, 0.45; No. 15 Hard, 0.40; No. 16 Hard, 0.35; No. 17 Hard, 0.30; No. 18 Hard, 0.25; No. 19 Hard, 0.20; No. 20 Hard, 0.15; No. 21 Hard, 0.10; No. 22 Hard, 0.05; No. 23 Hard, 0.00; No. 24 Hard, 0.00; No. 25 Hard, 0.00; No. 26 Hard, 0.00; No. 27 Hard, 0.00; No. 28 Hard, 0.00; No. 29 Hard, 0.00; No. 30 Hard, 0.00; No. 31 Hard, 0.00; No. 32 Hard, 0.00; No. 33 Hard, 0.00; No. 34 Hard, 0.00; No. 35 Hard, 0.00; No. 36 Hard, 0.00; No. 37 Hard, 0.00; No. 38 Hard, 0.00; No. 39 Hard, 0.00; No. 40 Hard, 0.00; No. 41 Hard, 0.00; No. 42 Hard, 0.00; No. 43 Hard, 0.00; No. 44 Hard, 0.00; No. 45 Hard, 0.00; No. 46 Hard, 0.00; No. 47 Hard, 0.00; No. 48 Hard, 0.00; No. 49 Hard, 0.00; No. 50 Hard, 0.00; No. 51 Hard, 0.00; No. 52 Hard, 0.00; No. 53 Hard, 0.00; 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